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RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF MILLOM

ANNUAL REPORT

*Ann. R.*

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

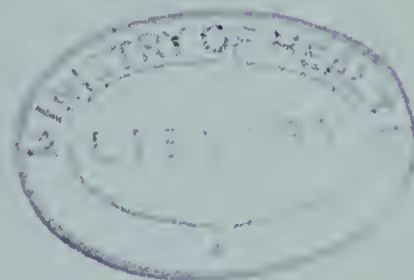
AND

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR


1956

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Millom R.D.C. M.O.H. Report 1956  
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HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

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E.A. Perrott	M.D., B.S., D.P.H. Medical Officer of Health and Assistant County Medical Officer.
J. Hankey	Assoc.Inst.H.E., A.M.I.San.E., M.R.San.I., M.R.I.P.H.H. Surveyor and Chief Public Health Inspector.
J.H. Dawson	M.R.San.I. Additional Public Health Inspector.
C. Newton	A.R.San.I. Additional Public Health Inspector.
Miss B. Jenkinson	Clerk to Surveyor and Chief Public Health Inspector.
Miss J. Gibson	Medical Officer's Clerk for Rural District Council and County work.
F.A. Richardson	General Clerk, and Assistant to Surveyor and Chief Public Health Inspector.

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Health Department,  
52a, Lapstone Road,  
Millom.

May, 1957.

To the Chairman and Members of the  
Rural District Council of Millom.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my report for 1956.

The statistics, apart from the Still Birth Rate, are extremely good.

The Birth Rate was 17.6 (England and Wales 15.7).

The Crude Death Rate was 9.9 (England and Wales 11.7).

The Infantile Mortality Rate was 16.1 (England and Wales 23.8).

The Still Birth Rate was 53.4 (England and Wales 23.0).

There was one maternal death (Maternal Mortality Rate 3.8) due to puerperal septicaemia. Although this form of septicaemia is rare now, due to the control of infection at an early stage by the use of sulpha drugs and antibiotics, cases do occur from time to time in which the virulence of the organism seems as great as in the pre-sulpha days. As well as the one that died there was a second case who gave cause for concern and had to be admitted to hospital. I am thankful to report that she recovered, and a third admitted a little later cleared up quickly.

A measles epidemic, probably imported from Barrow, gave rise to 385 cases. They were moderately severe but there were no admissions to hospital and no deaths. At the end of the year whooping cough developed.

In July anterior poliomyelitis, which had been occurring for some months in other parts of the county, especially in the Whitehaven area, attacked three persons in the Rural District - two girls of 12 and 18 at Millom with non-paralytic, and a man of 35 at Seascale with paralytic form. The results were good and after effects slight, one girl being left with muscular pains and the man with some weakness of the right thigh and shoulder.





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CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the year 1956.

ERRATA.

Page 2. Line 34 - for 'paralytic' read 'the paralytic'.

Page 3. Line 40 - for '6th December' read 'the 6th December'.

Pages 13 & 14. Lines 34 & 14 respectively - for 'erroded'  
read 'eroded'.

Page 32. Lines 35 & 36 - read 'are NOT covered by a grant'.

Page 33. Line 36 - for 'received' read 'relieved'.

Page 51. Line 27 - instead of 'Dr. Perrott for her' read  
'you for your'.

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Apart from these illnesses the health of the population appeared to be reasonably good during the year.

Housing made considerable progress. The 18 houses at The Green were completed on the 8th September, 1956. Three houses in Holborn Hill were finished on the 31st May, and another 10 started in September. These latter were well on the way by the end of the year. Eight bungalows for aged persons in Victoria Street were built and occupied by the 18th February. More of these would be most welcome.

Some of the old property acquired by the Council in Millom Road was vacant and repairs were begun in these in November. One family was rehoused here before Christmas. Three houses in Lonsdale Road were offered to the Council and accepted, and negotiations for rebuilding the Commercial Hotel and the house adjoining made considerable progress. With the difficulty of building new houses, due to increased building costs, increased Bankrate and loss of subsidy, every additional suitable house acquired by the Council assumes importance.

Sewage. A number of sewers in the town of Millom required renewal during the year as the result of subsidence. The sewers affected were those in Back Albert Street, Back Market Street and Back Lapstone Road.

The valves at the Bootle disposal works were interfered with during May, putting the works temporarily out of commission so that raw sewage was passing directly into the stream. These valves were afterwards locked satisfactorily. Complaints were received at the same time of the effluents from the septic tanks behind Hycemoor School and nine houses. Structural alterations were carried out on three of these tanks and after this complaints ceased.

During the year a number of separate properties were given septic tank drainage.

Water supplies were reasonably adequate all through the year. The Kirksanton Scheme came into being during February, but at the end of the year British Railways had not completed the internal fittings at the Limestone Hall Crossings house.

A large section of main between Summerhill and Bootle Station had become so encrusted that the amount of water reaching the houses, farms and Eskmeals was grossly inadequate. Accordingly, on 6th December the operation of scraping this main was started by the Eric Engineering Company. A further section beyond Bootle Station was then found to require the same treatment. Water supplies were satisfactory afterwards.



In conclusion I should like to thank the Council for their unfailing help throughout the year, and the staff for their willing and able co-operation.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

E.A. PERROTT,

Medical Officer of Health.



STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area of District in acres	90,911
Registrar General's estimate of resident population	14,080
Number of inhabited houses according to Rate Books	4,385
Rateable Value	£102,040
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£409.9.5

Unemployment has once again been negligible in the area. There are about 20 unemployable and apart from these there has been full employment. No new industry was set up during the year.

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VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE DISTRICT.BIRTHSMale Female Total

<u>Live Births</u>	-	Legitimate	...	120	118	238
		Illegitimate	...	7	3	10
		Total	...	<u>127</u>	<u>121</u>	<u>248</u>
Birth Rate per 1000 of population			...	17.6		
<u>Still Births</u>	-	Legitimate	...	8	5	13
		Illegitimate	...	-	1	1
Rate per 1000 total births			...	53.4		

DEATHS

Deaths (all ages)	...	65	75	140
Death Rate per 1000 of population	...	9.9		
Deaths from puerperal causes	...	1		
Deaths from other maternal causes	...	Nil		
Maternal Death Rate per 1000 births (live and still births)	...	3.8		

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:-

All infants per 1000 live births	...	16.1
Legitimate infants per 1000 legitimate live births	...	16.8
Illegitimate infants per 1000 illegitimate live births	...	Nil

Deaths from:-

Cancer (all ages)	...	23 (+ 2 Leukaemia)
Death Rate from Cancer (all forms) ..		1.7
" " " " (England & Wales) ..		2.07
Measles (all ages)	...	Nil
Whooping Cough	...	Nil
Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	Nil



Table showing the Vital Statistics for England and Wales as  
a whole and certain Groups in the County of Cumberland.

1956

	Birth Rate.	Crude Death Rate.	Infantile Mortality Rate.
England and Wales.	15.7	11.7	23.8
Administrative County of Cumberland.	16.9	12.2	30.4
Urban Districts of Cumberland (including Boroughs of Workington and Whitehaven).	17.5	12.3	32.5
Rural Districts of Cumberland.	16.5	12.1	29.0
Rural District of MILLOM.	17.6	9.9	16.1



DETAILS OF DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE

CAUSE OF DEATH	AGE IN WEEKS						AGE IN MONTHS					TOTAL DEATHS
	Under	1-2	2-3	3-4	Total under 1 month		1-2	2-3	3-6	6-9	9-12	
Broncho pneumonia.	-	-	-	-	-		-	1	-	-	-	1
Intussusception with gangrene of the bowel.	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	1	-	1
Hypostatic pneumonia. Micrognathia.	-	-	-	-	-		1	-	-	-	-	1
Prematurity.	1	-	-	-	1		-	-	-	-	-	1



CAUSES OF DEATH FOR 1956

All causes.	M.	F.	Total.
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	-	1
2. Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic disease	1	-	1
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-
5. Whooping cough	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal infections	-	-	-
7. Acute poliomyelitis	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	2	1	3
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	2	-	2
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	3	3
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	2	2
14. Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms	5	8	13
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	1	2
16. Diabetes	-	1	1
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	14	5	19
18. Coronary disease, angina	18	11	29
19. Hypertension with heart disease	2	3	5
20. Other heart disease	4	14	18
21. Other circulatory disease	-	1	1
22. Influenza	-	-	-
23. Pneumonia	3	2	5
24. Bronchitis	2	1	3
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	-	-	-
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	-	-	-
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	-	-
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	-	1	1
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-	-
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	1	1
31. Congenital malformations	1	-	1
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	8	20	28
33. Motor vehicle accidents	-	-	-
34. All other accidents	1	-	1
35. Suicide	-	-	-
36. Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-
Total	65	75	140





## GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

### Laboratory Services.

These were provided, as in previous years, by the Public Health Laboratory Service at the Cumberland Infirmary, Carlisle, under the direction of Dr. J. Steven Faulds.

My thanks are due to him for his ready help.

### Ambulance Facilities.

The ambulance services remained the responsibility of the Local Health Authority, i.e. the County Council, with the Millom Ambulance Committee acting locally for day to day administration.

### Nursing in the Home.

The County Council, as the Local Health Authority, was responsible for the provision of all the following services - District Nurses, Midwives, Health Visitors and Home Helps.

### Treatment Centres and Clinics.

Local feeling became very strong during 1956 that further specialist services, and if possible a hospital, should be provided at Millom. After consultation with the North Regional Hospital Board it was found that no money for a hospital would be forthcoming in the foreseeable future, as the new West Cumberland hospital will absorb almost all the money available for the whole area.

It was, however, arranged for consultants in Surgery, Medicine, Ear Nose and Throat, Eyes and Gynaecology to attend at Millom clinic, using the section before devoted to chest complaints. The arrangements worked well and the advantages have been obvious.

Clinics are held as follows:-

School Clinic.	1st and 3rd Tuesdays.	9.30 - 12 noon.
Maternity and Child Welfare.	" " " "	2 - 4 p.m.
Diphtheria Immunisation.	" " " Wednesdays.	10 - 11 a.m.
Dental.	Every Thursday.	10 - 12 noon. 2 - 4 p.m.
Speech Therapy.	" "	10 - 12 noon. 2 - 4 p.m.
Orthopaedic.	3rd Mondays.	10 - 12 noon. 2 - 4 p.m.
Child Guidance.	1st Fridays.	1.30 - 4 p.m.



Specialist Services.

<u>Medicine.</u>	4th Fridays	- 2.30 p.m.	<u>Dr. C.B.I. Willey.</u>
<u>Surgery.</u>	2nd Fridays	- 10.30 a.m.	<u>Mr. H.A. Daniels.</u>
	4th Thursdays	- 2.30 p.m.	<u>Mr. A.W.B. Strahan.</u>
<u>Gynaecology and Obstetrics.</u>	1st Fridays	- 2.30 p.m.	<u>Mr. T.E.C. Barns.</u>
<u>E.N.T.</u>	3rd Fridays	- 2.00 p.m.	<u>Mr. W.J.O. Page.</u>
<u>Chest.</u>	1st & 3rd Wednesdays	- 2.00 p.m.	<u>Dr. R. Hambridge.</u> <u>Dr. M.S. Hicks.</u>
<u>Eye.</u>	1st & 3rd Fridays	- 10.00 a.m.	<u>Mr. A.C. Reid.</u>

SCHOOLS.

All schools were inspected during the year, and sanitary defects reported to Carlisle.

Nutrition of School Children.

There has been a further change in the classification of the state of nutrition in school children. There are now two classes only - satisfactory and unsatisfactory. Following are the figures for 1956.

		Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.
Group I.	Entrants	275	23
Group II.	Intermediates	174	14
Group III.	Leavers	165	11
		<u>614</u>	<u>48</u>
	Percentage	92.7%	7.3%

Provision of School Meals and Milk.

All schools in the area are supplied with milk and school dinners. On a check day in October 1,817 children received milk, and 1,227 school dinners.

SHELL FISH.

The Duddon Estuary Shell Fish Regulations, 1926, are still in force, and it is recommended that they remain so.



WATER SUPPLY.

I am indebted to Mr. F.J. Ellwood, Waterworks Manager, for the following report.

(1) General Report on Water Supplies.

	<u>Quality.</u>	<u>Quantity.</u>
Millon Town Supply (incl: Whicham and Green)	Very good	Very good
Bootle	Very good	Fairly good
Northern Area Devoke	Good	Fairly good
Northern Area Wastwater	Very good	Very good
Santon Area Ennerdale	Good	Fairly good
Boot Area	Very good	Very good

(2) Results of Bacteriological Examinations.

During the year 38 bacteriological examinations were made of water samples from public supplies.

	<u>No. of Samples</u>	<u>No. negative in 100 ml.</u>	<u>No. positive in 50 ml.</u>	<u>% negative in 100 ml.</u>
Millon	3	3	-	100
Bootle	4	4	-	100
Devoke	6	4	2	67
Wastwater	7	6	1	86
Ennerdale	7	6	1	86
Boot	11	11	-	100

In addition six bacteriological examinations were made of water samples from private supplies





# Results of Chemical Analyses.

During the year two chemical analyses were made and were as follows:-

1. Wastwater (Chlorinated)
2. Wastwater (Raw)

	Parts per 100,000	
	No. 1.	No. 2.
Chlorine as Chlorides	1.0000	1.0000
Nitrogen as Nitrates	0.0586	0.0500
Ammonia	0.0008	0.0008
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.0021	0.0080
Oxygen Absorption	0.0260	0.0420
Injurious Metals	None	None
Total Solid Matter		
dried @ 100° C.	3.0000	4.0000
pH value of sample	6.6	6.4

Action on lead dissolved  
or erroded after 24 hours  
contact

0.037                      0.044

## Degrees

Temporary Hardness	None	None
Permanent Hardness	1.100	1.10

Colour of sample  
on Hazen scale

3                              3

Appearance of sample  
in 2 ft tube

Not quite                      Not quite  
bright                              bright

Odour when heated  
to 50° C.

None                              None

No. 1.      Microscopical examination.      Satisfactory.

Observations.      The sample affords no evidence of contamination by undesirable drainage and it is of good and wholesome quality for human consumption. The Lead dissolved or erroded after 24 hours contact is well within accepted limits of safety.





No. 2. Microscopical examination. Very small deposit from  $\frac{1}{2}$  gallon consisting of earthy matter, vegetable debris, fungus growths, micro-organisms, fibres of cotton, jute and hemp, dyed and undyed probably derived from paper.

Observations. The analysis of this sample shows that the source of supply is of a very high order of purity when judged by the results of the Chemical analysis, and the results of the Microscopical examination shows that there is only some slight degree of contamination by matters of surface origin, and this can have no real bearing upon the safety of the supply for human consumption in view of the fact that the probable number of coliform organisms is only of the order of 2 per 100 ml of sample. The amount of lead dissolved or eroded after 24 hours contact is well within accepted limits of safety. In my opinion the supply represented by this sample is eminently suitable for all domestic purposes.

#### Particulars of Supplies.

<u>Supply</u>	<u>Parishes supplied.</u>
Millom	Millom: Millom Without: Whicham.
Bootle	Bootle: Eskmeals.
Northern Area (Devoke)	Drigg and Carleton: Muncaster: Irton-with-Santon.
Northern Area (Wastwater)	Seascale.
Ennerdale (Bulk Supply)	Santon Area.
Boot (Whillan Beck)	Boot and Eskdale.

#### (3) Report on Plumbo-solvency.

Although previous chemical analyses of the water from various supplies throughout the district, with the exception of Devoke supply, suggest that the risk of plumbo-solvency is negligible, the use of copper instead of lead pipe for all cold water services is recommended, and the Council have been recommended to apply to the Ministry of Health for a Byelaw prohibiting the use of pipes of lead or lead alloy for use in water services intended for the conveyance of water for human consumption.



(4) Action in respect of any form of contamination.

With the exception of the Santon Area supply, which is received in bulk from the Ennerdale R.D.C., all supplies are chlorinated. When contamination of a raw water is indicated by increased "Chlorine demand" the gathering grounds of that particular source are inspected to ascertain the probable cause. Quite frequently contamination is caused by the unburied bodies of animals, particularly sheep. These carcasses are removed and buried elsewhere. The area where the carcass had lain is then treated with lime. Samples of water going into supply are regularly sent from all supplies for bacteriological examination and mains are periodically flushed.

(5) Particulars of the number of dwelling houses and the number of the population supplied from public mains.(a) Direct to the house.

	Total		<u>Supplied direct</u>		<u>Not supplied</u>	
	Popu- lation	No. of houses	Popu- lation	No. of houses	Popul- ation	No. of houses
Millom	9,530	3,049	8,844	2,909	686	140
Bootle	934	289	833	277	51	12
Northern Area	2,684	853	2,102	676	582	177
Eskdale	395	121	228	71	167	50
Waberthwaite	378	92	nil	nil	378	92
Ulpha	159	64	nil	nil	159	64
	14,080	4,468	12,057	3,933	2,023	535

(b) By means of standpipes - Nil.OBSERVATIONS.Millom Supply Area.

During 1956 Lanthwaite Filter Station functioned satisfactorily.



Rainfall was sufficient to maintain Baystone Bank Reservoir at a satisfactory level for the year with the exception of the first 9 days in May. Auxiliary pumping from Hole House was started on May 1st and continued until May 9th when it was considered that sufficient rain had fallen to render the position less serious.

Exceptionally hard frosts in early February caused widespread damage to water pipes. Wastage was so great that a new day consumption peak of 1,140,000 gallons was recorded on February 5th. The average daily consumption for the area is in the region of 720,000 gallons.

During March a 3" distribution main was installed to serve properties in the Mirkanton area, which had previously received supplies from an unsatisfactory private source.

The fencing of the Knott End afforestation area was completed in June and planting of the first twelve acres is to be undertaken during the Winter 1956/Spring 1957 season.

#### Bootle Supply Area.

Fellside Filter Station worked satisfactorily during 1956.

The cleaning of the 4" Trunk Main between Summer Hill and Hycemoor which was carried out during December, resulted in greatly improved water supplies to all parts of this area, particularly to Esmeals and Monk Moors.

#### Northern Supply Area (Devoke).

At the beginning of 1956 the doubtful functioning of the old "Shunt-feed" type chlorinator at Linbeck gave some cause for concern. However a new automatic chlorinator was installed in June and a general improvement in the bacteriological purity of this water has been noted.

Complaints regarding discolouration and lack of pressure are still being received from consumers in this area and it is hoped that during 1957 some of the trunk main can be cleaned, and possibly some of the consumers transferred from the Devoke to the Wastwater supply.

#### Northern Supply Area (Wastwater).

During the past year water supplied from this source has been good both in quantity and quality. One doubtful report was received of a sample sent for bacteriological examination





but investigation satisfactorily proved that the contamination was local and originated from the scullery tap from which the sample had been taken. Occasional complaints of discolouration were the result of fluctuating mains pressure caused by changes of pumping rate at Westwater Pumping Station over which this Department has no control. These pressure changes conduce surging in the water main bringing rust from the sides of these mains into suspension.

Boot Supply Area.

Throughout the year water going into supply has been very good in quantity and quality.

Santon Supply Area.

The bacteriological purity of water supplied to this area while better than for 1955 still leaves much to be desired.

Complaints have been received regarding loss of pressure in particular at milk cooling times. This is mainly due to a drop in pressure on the Ennerdale bulk supply main at corresponding times.

The future supply to this area is incorporated in the Northern Area Scheme based on Westwater. When approval has been obtained for the Northern Area Scheme in general, that part of the scheme which applies to this area should be given priority treatment along with the Ravenglass and Waberthwaite areas.

(Signed) F.J. ELLWOOD,

Waterworks Manager.

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## Notifications of Infectious Diseases (other than Tuberculosis).

Arranged according to age groups.

[illegible]



PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER,  
INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Anterior Poliomyelitis.

Poliomyelitis started in Whitehaven on 28th April and a number of cases occurred in the Ennerdale Rural District. Subsequently there were 3 in Workington and 1 in Maryport. The first case in Millom occurred on the 18th July and another followed on the 21st. Both of these were non-paralytic. The third case was notified on the 24th from Seascale, mildly paralytic. At the same time there were 3 cases at Gosforth, only just outside the Millom area. Mercifully no further cases developed, and soon after the epidemic in West Cumberland died out.

A small amount of poliomyelitis vaccine arrived in Cumberland in June and 25 children between the ages of 2 and 9 years, born in certain months, were inoculated. More vaccine was expected before the end of the year but was unavoidably delayed. Now that the disease has definitely attacked West Cumberland it is likely that more parents will take advantage of the offer of inoculation for their children.

Measles.

The measles epidemic followed one in Barrow and it is reasonable to suppose that it reached Millom from there, the northern part of West Cumberland being unaffected.

Pneumonia.

Nine cases of pneumonia were reported and of these one was admitted to hospital. There were 5 deaths from pneumonia in unnotified cases.

Scarlet Fever.

Nine notifications - all mild cases.

Whooping Cough.

There were 63 cases, mostly in the Millom area. The serious nature of this illness, with the degree of cough and disability that follow, make whooping cough a formidable problem still. Inoculations against it, while not showing the spectacular results that diphtheria immunisations can claim, are nevertheless very worth while. If infection does take place after, it is usually of a very mild nature.

Diphtheria.

There was no case of diphtheria in 1956. 154 children had primary inoculations and 27 received booster doses.



TUBERCULOSIS.

The following table gives particulars of cases notified and of the deaths during 1956.

Age Group	New cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-respiratory		Respiratory		Non-respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 - 1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 15	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 25	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	-
25 - 35	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 45	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 55	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 65	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 & over	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Total	13	10	1	2	1	-	-	-

There were 26 notifications compared with 21 in 1955.

The one male death was in a man who was not on the register. One male and two females who were on the register died from causes other than tuberculosis.

The death rate from all forms of tuberculosis for this area was .07 compared with .12 per 1000 for England and Wales.

The number of cases on the Tuberculosis Register at the end of 1956 was:-

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Respiratory	63	46	109
Non-respiratory	6	11	17

The total of 126 is 13 more than that for 1955.

If the number of notifications is a true guide to the state of affairs, tuberculosis is increasing in this area. Another pointer in the same direction is the fact that an unexpectedly high number of positive reactors to Tuberculin have been found in the last two years during the B.C.G. vaccination campaign, this year showing a higher proportion than last. No clue has





yet been found to show where these reactors have met the disease.

Many adults still do not avail themselves of the opportunity of a check up when the mobile van is in the area, and it is notorious that a number who feel they may have the disease refuse to attend, preferring to remain in the dark regarding their state of health. Among them may be open cases who are infecting healthy youngsters. If everyone who had chest symptoms or whose general health was unsatisfactory would attend, the real purpose for which M.M.R. Units were set up would be fulfilled.

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# MANTOUX TESTING AND B.C.G. VACCINATION OF CHILDREN BORN IN 1942.

## MILLOM AREA SCHOOLS.

School	Number on Nominal Roll	Number of consents to B.C.G.	Number tested	Number neg- ative	Number pos- itive	Number given B.C.G.	Number positive to post- B.C.G. Mantoux	Number negative to B.C.G.	Number who did not have post- B.C.G. Mantoux
Mokdale Low	6	5	5	4	1	4	4	-	-
Seascale	15	11	11	7	4	7	5	-	2
Captain Shaw's	4	2	2	2	-	2	2	-	-
Hycemoor	5	4	3	3	-	3	3	-	-
Muncaster	6	5	4	2	2	2	-	-	2
Waberthwaite	7	4	4	4	-	4	2	-	2
Silecroft	2	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	1
Haverigg Boys'	8	8	8	5	3	5	3	-	2
Haverigg Girls'	7	7	7	4	3	4	2	-	2
Thwaites	3	2	2	2	-	2	2	-	-
Lapstone Road Boys'	31	26	24	5	19	5	3	-	2
Lapstone Road Girls'	31	25	25	13	12	13	12	-	1
St. James' R.C.	17	15	15	6	9	6	4	-	2
Milloom Grammar	44	36	35	23	12	23	23	-	-
	186	151	146	81	65	81	65	-	16

‡ (12 of this number were given B.C.G. in Nov/Dec. 1956, and will be given a Mantoux test in July, 1957)

The percentage of positive reactors to B.C.G. in the Rural District was 44.4 - the figure for Cumberland being 35.5.

In one school, however, the percentage was as high as 79.2.



## MASS RADIOGRAPHY UNIT, CARLISLE.

Summary of Statistical Information.

MILLOM SURVEY June, 1956.	General Public	Contact Cases	Doctors' Cases	intra-natal	Scholars	Total
A. No. of Miniature Films	1159	151	20	9	393	1732
B. No. recalled for large film	57	15	3	1	12	88
C. No. recalled for clinical examination	19	3	2	1	8	33
<u>ABNORMALITIES REVEALED</u>						
1) Non-tuberculous conditions	-	-	-	-	-	-
a) Bronchiectasis	13	4	-	-	-	17
b) Pneumoconiosis	-	-	-	-	-	-
c) Neoplasms	-	-	-	-	-	-
d) Sarcoidosis	-	-	-	-	-	-
e) Cardiovascular conditions	10	-	-	-	1	11
f) Diaphragmatic abnormalities	1	-	-	-	-	1
g) Miscellaneous	21	3	2	1	9	36
2) Pulmonary Tuberculosis						
a) Active	7	2	-	-	3	12
b) Inactive	19	9	-	-	3	31
c) Active (Previously known)	1	-	1	-	-	2
3) Failed to attend for large film	4	-	-	-	-	4
4) Not yet diagnosed	-	-	-	-	-	-



MASS RADIOGRAPHY UNIT.

A total of 1,732 cases attended for X-ray of whom 88 were recalled for large film. The corresponding figures for 1955 were 1,716 with 58 recalled. Thirty-three were called up for a clinical examination (11 in 1955).

An attempt was made to gain a true picture of the incidence of pneumoconiosis in the district. Sessions were arranged to suit all shift workers, and miners and foundry men were encouraged to attend. Seventeen cases were reported against 10 last year.

Twelve active cases of tuberculosis were found and 31 inactive. There were also two others previously known to be active. Figures for 1955 were - active 2, inactive 30. This does show that the M.M.R. has tracked down more infectious and potentially infectious cases but, as stated before, there is still no explanation for a number of positive Tuberculin reactors.

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FACTORIES ACT, 1937.Part 1 of the Act.

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises (1)	M/c line No. (2)	No. on Reg. (3)	Number of			M/c line No. (7)
			Inspect- ions (4)	Written Notices (5)	Occupiers Prosecuted (6)	
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	1	34	51	17	-	1
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	2	68	73	23	-	2
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	3	30	20	4	-	3
Total		132	144	44	-	







2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars  (1)	M/c line No.  (2)	Number of cases in which defects were found			Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted  (7)		M/c line No.  (8)
		Found  (3)	Remedied  (4)	---Referred--- To H.M. Inspec- tor (5)	By H.M. Inspec- tor (6)		
Want of cleanliness (S.1.)	4	12	12	-	-	-	4
Overcrowding (S.2)	5	1	1	-	-	-	5
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	6	-	-	-	-	-	6
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	7	2	2	-	-	-	7
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	8	-	-	-	-	-	8
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)	9	-	-	-	-	-	9
(a) Insufficient							
(b) Unsuitable or defective	10	6	4	-	-	-	10
(c) Not separate for sexes	11	-	-	-	-	-	11
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	12	-	-	-	-	-	12
TOTAL	60	21	19	-	-	-	60



PORT OF MILLOMAnnual Report for 1956.SECTION I - Staff

NO CHANGE.

SECTION II - Amount of shipping entering the district during the year

TABLE B

Ships from	Number	Tonnage	Number inspected		Number of ships reported as having, or having had during the voyage, infectious disease on board
			By the Medical Officer of Health	By the Sanitary Inspector	
Foreign Ports	-	-	-	-	-
Coastwise	145	31,660	1	61	-
Total	145	31,660	1	61	-



SECTION III - Character of shipping and trade during the year

TABLE C

Passenger Traffic	(Number of passengers INWARDS	NIL.
	(Number of passengers OUTWARDS	
Cargo Traffic	(Principal IMPORTS	NIL.
	(Principal EXPORTS Pig Iron. Ingot Moulds.	
Principal Ports from which Ships arrive		Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, Preston.

SECTION IV - Inland barge traffic

There is no inland barge traffic.

SECTION V - Water Supply

NO CHANGE.

SECTION VI - Public Health (Ships) Regulations, 1952

- (1) The Epidemiological Record of the World Health Organisation is received weekly and filed for reference. As the boats arriving at Millom Port are only cargo and coastal, no list of infected areas is now prepared.

Paragraphs 2 to 5 ~ NO CHANGE.

SECTION VII - Smallpox

- (1) Smallpox cases would be sent to the Fairhill Isolation Hospital, Penrith. In the event of an outbreak occurring, the Langley Park Hospital, Durham, would be called into action.
- (2) The Cumberland County Council is responsible for the ambulance





which would come from the hospital at Penrith. The ambulance crew have all been vaccinated and the matter is kept under review.

(3) Smallpox consultant available:-

Dr. D.G. Davies, Pathological Laboratory, Cumberland Infirmary, Carlisle. Tel: Carlisle 22332.

(4) Facilities for laboratory diagnosis of smallpox are available at the Cumberland Pathological Laboratory, Carlisle.

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SECTION VIII - Venereal Disease

NO CHANGE.

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SECTION IX - Cases of notifiable and other infectious diseases on ships

NIL.

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SECTION X - Observations on the occurrence of malaria in ships

There were no cases of malaria.

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SECTION XI - Measures taken against ships infected with or suspected for plague

There were no ships infected with or suspected for plague.

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SECTION XII - Measures against rodents in ships from foreign ports

- (1) There were no ships from foreign ports, but all such ships would be inspected by the Medical Officer of Health and/or the Sanitary Inspector.
- (2) Bacteriological or pathological examination of rodents would be carried out at the Cumberland Pathological Laboratory, Carlisle.
- (3) Any ship requiring deratting would be dealt with by the Port Health Authority of Barrow-in-Furness, which is the nearest Approved Port.
- (4) As no food is imported and there are no warehouses at the dock,





further rat-proofing of ships is not thought necessary.

## TABLE E

Rodents destroyed during the year in ships from  
foreign ports

NIL.

## TABLE F

Deratting Certificates and Deratting Exemption Certificates issued  
during the year for ships from foreign ports

NIL.

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SECTION XIII - Inspections of ships for nuisances

## TABLE G

Inspections and Notices

NIL.

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SECTION XIV - Public Health (Shell-fish) Regulations 1934 and 1948

NO CHANGE.

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SECTION XV - Medical Inspection of Aliens

NO CHANGE.

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SECTION XVI - Miscellaneous

NO CHANGE.

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SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR & CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORFOR THE YEAR 1956.

To Dr. E.A. Perrott,  
Medical Officer of Health.

Madam,

I have pleasure in submitting my 21st. Annual Report for the year ending 31st. December, 1956.

HOUSING.

The work carried out and the progress made under the Housing and Public Health Acts can be reported as "satisfactory".

There are still several defaulters against whom it has been necessary to take Formal action, but conditions generally are not much worse than those set out in previous reports. It has become plain to see that many owners throughout the area are finding it increasingly difficult to meet the demand of the ever increasing costs of building and repair works. Co-operation between these owners and the Department is still being maintained.

It is very noticeable that neither owners nor tenants have taken much advantage of the Housing - Repairs and Rents Act, 1954. The reason for this I attribute to high building costs which would eventually have repercussions on the tenants in increased rents.

I have a feeling that in the very near future more will be seen of the "Handyman" and the "Do it Yourself" type of owner and tenant, as a reprisal against these high costs.

The Act has now been in operation long enough for its advantages and disadvantages to be assessed, but up to the present very little material gain can be reported from either owner or tenant, or even the Local Authority. Good houses continue to fall into disrepair despite the coming into operation of the Act which was designed to encourage repairs in return for limited increases in rent.

It does appear that the fault lies mainly with the Act rather than the principles which are supposed to uphold it. There were so many stipulations put into it, and so involved were the provisions that neither landlords nor tenants could muster enough courage to take advantage.

It is very obvious, however, that there is a pressing need for some measure to be adopted if the decay of many of the properties, particularly the older type, is to be avoided.



There are in some parts of the Rural District, cottages which are in need of attention and which are rented inclusively at the low figure of 3/5d. weekly. What can either the landlord or the Local Authority do in cases such as these?

The present cost of maintaining a house in tenantable repair is three to four times what it was in 1939, and although the level of rents was not exactly the direct interest when making surveys in the interests of Public Health and the well being of the occupiers, the Department has to take into consideration the cost of repairs in relation to the rents charged when asking for approval for the enforcement of repairs to houses.

We are now informed that further charges are contemplated, and we await with interest the coming into operation of the new Rent Bill which is at present passing through its various stages in Parliament. Reports state that this Bill will or may have far reaching effects on the rentals of houses. In this respect this may be of importance to some owners as an incentive to attend to the maintenance of their properties, and to Local Authorities because of the influence it is likely to have on the repair of houses, particularly in regard to the issue of Certificates of Disrepair. It has been difficult in the past to make efficient use of the Repair provisions of the Housing Act, 1936. The chief reason for this has been that in the case of houses which have been considered reasonably fit, the cost of the repairs in relation to the valuation of the house as assessed by the rent received, was always considered unreasonable.

During the period under review, surveys and inspections were made of 1449 dwelling houses and Informal or Formal action was taken where necessary under the appropriate sections of the Housing and Public Health Acts.

312 Notices were complied with.

#### HOUSING ACT, 1949.

The provisions of this Act, namely the carrying out of works of improvement by means of grants, has again been taken advantage of by several owners.

Again it will be noted from the summary which follows, that many of the applications received were from owner/occupiers.

This Act has been in operation by the Council since 1951, and it does appear, from experience and the many interviews with owners, that the following may be some of the reasons why they are not anxious to participate in the scheme:--

- (1) Their inability to defray the whole cost of the repairs (which, of course, are covered by a grant).
- (2) Fixing of unattractive rents as against the availability of other and more attractive means of investment.
- (3) Opposition of tenants unwilling to pay increased rents.





These are three of the main objections which arise during any discussion on the Act, and as there is no compulsion in the matter I cannot see how this prejudice can be overcome.

The Housing Works Sub-Committee which considers all applications in the first instance before submitting the same to the Housing Committee for formal approval, has dealt with the following:-

Applications Received	28.
From owners	8.
From owner/occupiers	20.
Applications approved	26.
From owners	8.
From owner/occupiers	18.
Applications refused or Deferred	2.
Works in progress	3.
Applications Withdrawn	-
Completion Certificates issued	31.
No. of Completed Schemes to Date -	
By owners	14.
By owner/occupiers	49.

#### HOUSING TENANCIES.

Applications for housing accommodation still continue to be received, and due to the decrease in building operations, careful scrutiny of all applications has to be made so that the most deserving cases get priority for re-housing.

Applications received and approved	96.
No. of Applicants rehoused	49.
Exchange or Transfer of Tenancy approved	16.
Applications withdrawn	8.

#### OVERCROWDING.

Dwelling houses found to be overcrowded during the year totalled 16.

No. of families concerned	24.
No. of persons dwelling therein	113.
No. of New Cases of overcrowding reported during the year	11.
No. of cases of overcrowding received during the year	8.
No. of persons concerned	54.





Particulars of cases in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding Nil.

As stated in the 1955 report, some of these cases of overcrowding are of the one unit type. I would, therefore, again stress the point that in any future building programme, several 4 bedroom type houses should be included.

#### HOUSING SCHEMES & DEVELOPMENT.

##### Millom.

##### Holborn Terrace, Holborn Hill - 3 Houses (3 Bedroom Type).

This scheme was completed on the 31st. May, 1956, and all the houses occupied.

##### Victoria Street - 8 Aged Persons Bungalows (2 Bedroom type).

This scheme was completed on the 18th December, 1956, and at this time most of the Bungalows had been occupied.

##### Main Street, Holborn Hill - 10 Houses (3 Bedroom type).

The Contract was signed for the erection of these houses, and at the end of the year the work was well advanced.

##### Devonshire Road.

The information which was required by the various Ministry Departments was finally completed and submitted, and there is every possibility that a favourable reply will be received in the near future concerning the development which is proposed in this area.

Sub Standard Properties.

- (a) Duddon Street - 5 Houses.
- (b) Queen Street - 5 Houses.
- (d) Millom Road - 14 Houses.

Many repairs and improvements have been carried out at the above houses. These have included new floors, grates, sinks, windows and electricity, and the occupiers are very appreciative of the amenities which have been provided.

Building development in the Millom Area is now practically completed, and although inquiries have been made regarding prospective sites, these have not reached the stage when negotiations could take place for this purpose. From this it will be noted that it is not anticipated that any new houses will be available during the coming year.



Millom Without.Mill Park, The Green - 18 Houses.

The work on this Contract was continued during the year and was finally completed on the 8th September, 1956. By the end of the year these houses were all occupied.

SUMMARY OF BUILDING DEVELOPMENT IN  
THE AREA.

By Local Authority.

Parish of Millom :	Houses	3.
	Bungalows	8.

Parish of Millom Without :	Houses	16.
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27.

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By Private Enterprise.

Parish of Seascale :	Bungalows	5.
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GENERAL INSPECTIONS.

Details of the inspections made, together with the repairs and improvements effected during the year, are herewith given:-

Houses - Public Health Acts	758
Houses - Housing Acts	691
New Buildings - Inspections	275
Complaints investigated	189
Boats - Port Sanitary Inspections	87
Factories Act	144
Outworkers Premises	8
Infectious Diseases Cases	11
Food & Drugs Act	407
Rats & Mice Acts	773
Petroleum Acts	169
Shops Acts	82
Interviews with Owners	633
Revisits to Property Under Notice	892
Bakehouses	57
Fried Fish Shops	72
Public Abattoir	1244
Butchers' Shops	90



Ice Cream Premises	67
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	68
Milk Samples -- Graded T.T.	19
" " Ungraded	2
" " Pasteurised	34
Houses Disinfected	16
Houses Disinfested	--
Cinemas and Public Halls	48
Licensed Premises	40
Sewage Disposal Works	50
Cafes, etc.	42
Water Samples	3
Sewage Samples	6
Schools	32
Camping Sites	52
Miscellaneous	189

Informal Notices served -- P.H.A.	84.
" " " H.A.	66.
Statutory Notices served -- P.H.A.	10.
" " " H.A.	2.

#### IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED.

<u>Dwelling Houses.</u>	
Repaired or made fit	149
Provided with Damp Proof Course	13
Roofs repaired	112
Floors repaired, ventilated, etc.	131
Plastered walls and ceilings repaired	343
Windows repaired, made to open etc.	98
Sashcords renewed	68
Food Stores provided, repaired etc.	43
Handrails provided to stairs	8
Stairs repaired	12
Ventilation provided to bedroom	23
Skirting boards provided or repaired	154
Doors repaired, rehung or renewed	95
Firegrates repaired, reset or renewed	89
Gas supply	14
Electricity supply	24
Chimneys or chimney stacks repaired	25
New sinks provided and fixed	59
Sink wastes repaired or renewed	23
Water supply provided inside houses	12
Water supply repaired or renewed	50
Hot water supply	39
Wash coppers repaired or provided	5
Copper firesets repaired or renewed	8
Baths provided/renewed	45





Lavatory Basins provided/renewed	49
External walls pointed	10
Ovens repaired or renewed	17
External walls cemented	14
Eaves Gutters and R.W.P. renewed	64
Dangerous walls repaired	11
Yards and passages paved and drained	10
Yard paving repaired	34
<u>Drains, Water Closets and Ashes Accommodation.</u>	
Obstructed drains cleansed	104
Obstructed W.Cs. cleansed	96
Yard gullies provided and connected to drains	66
Vent pipes provided/renewed	53
Drains repaired or reconstructed	55
Drains tested	44
Inspection chambers provided	111
Inspection chamber covers renewed	45
W.C. Basins provided/renewed	83
W.C. Cisterns repaired or renewed	72
Septic tanks provided	10
Closet structures repaired	31
Ashpits abolished	30
Dustbins provided	103
<u>Other Nuisances.</u>	
Smoke	--
Rats and Mice	46
Accumulation of Refuse	4
Animals improperly kept	1



SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS MADE UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS,  
TOGETHER WITH THE RESULTS OF SUCH INSPECTIONS.

	Inspections	Informal Notices served	Formal Notices served	Revisits made	Informal Notices complied	Formal Notices complied
January	96	6	-	31	11	-
February	74	15	-	61	20	-
March	88	1	-	46	17	-
April	66	-	6	36	11	-
May	52	2	-	17	9	-
June	38	-	4	21	9	-
July	37	5	-	23	8	-
August	32	9	-	19	11	-
September	66	9	-	48	12	2
October	58	7	-	36	11	2
November	90	12	-	43	15	1
December	61	18	-	42	24	-
Total	758	84	10	423	158	5



SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS MADE UNDER THE HOUSING ACT,  
TOGETHER WITH THE RESULTS OF SUCH INSPECTIONS.

	Inspections	Informal Notices served	Formal Notices served	Revisits made	Informal Notices complied	Formal Notices complied
January	56	8	-	35	9	-
February	78	11	-	49	14	-
March	91	9	1	70	20	-
April	40	5	-	33	9	-
May	49	3	-	26	12	-
June	31	4	-	13	10	-
July	31	3	-	19	8	-
August	37	4	-	24	6	-
September	121	6	-	81	19	-
October	58	4	1	32	11	-
November	26	4	-	28	10	-
December	73	5	-	59	21	-
Total	691	66	2	469	149	-



Inspections of Dwelling Houses during the year.

(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts).	1449
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose.	2341
(2) (a)	Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above), which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations, 1925 and 1932.	691
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose.	691
(3) (a)	Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.	162.

Housing Act, 1936. Part IV. Overcrowding.

(a) (1)	Number of dwelling houses overcrowded at the end of the year.	16
(2)	Number of families dwelling therein.	24
(3)	Number of persons dwelling therein.	113
(b)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year.	11
(c) (1)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year.	8
(2)	Number of persons concerned in such cases.	54
(d)	Particulars of any cases in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding.	Nil.
(e)	Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report.	Nil.





DISINFESTATION.

No action has been necessary under this heading.

DISINFECTION.

16 Dwelling Houses have been given attention, chiefly at the request of the occupiers, and particularly after serious illness.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

There are no industries in this area from which any nuisance is likely to arise for action to be taken under the above.

REFUSE COLLECTION & DISPOSAL.

There is no material change to report as far as the collection and disposal of refuse in the various Parishes is concerned.

Four vehicles are engaged whole time on these duties, and every Parish has been provided with this service, only the very rural cottages are the exception.

Few complaints have been received during the year and the service now being given is satisfactory. Where it is considered that further improvements could be made in the present arrangements, these are given attention with the object of increasing the efficiency of the Department.

Notices have had to be erected on the Tipping Sites warning against trespass and indiscriminate tipping, the latter is causing additional expenditure owing to the manner in which the persons responsible are depositing this debris. Trespassers have been the cause of several fires which has meant the calling in of the Fire Service.

Time lost in the Department through sickness and other causes was 556 days, as against 318 days (1955).

The amount paid in sick leave was (less National Health Deductions)

£183. 3. 6d. as against £93. 1. 2d. (1955)

Costs of Collection and Disposal :-

Per Ton - £1. 2. 1<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d. as against £1. 1. 9d. (1955). Increase 4<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d.

Per Head

of

Population - 10/6<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. as against 9/8<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d. (1955) Increase 9<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d.



Details for the year are as follows:--

	<u>Dins.</u>	<u>Pits.</u>
Millom	157,894	17
Millom Without	8,112	803
Seascale	31,553	
Drigg	4,085	
Irton	5,785	50
Waberthwaite	2,273	
Bootle	8,851	3
Muncaster	3,258	2
Eskdale	4,334	
Whicham	3,134	133
Ulpha	847	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	230,126	1,008
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Loads of Refuse removed during the year :--

	<u>Loads.</u>	<u>Tons.</u>	<u>Cwts.</u>
Karrier 2	6	13	10
Dennis 1	603	1496	13
" 2	595	1188	17
" 3	1024	2637	0
" 4	515	1300	10.
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	2743	6636	10.
	<hr/>	<hr/>	

Miles travelled by the various vehicles during the year are as follows:--

Karrier 2	35 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dennis 1	7295
" 2	4837 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 3	6005
" 4	8375
	<hr/>
	26548
	<hr/>



SALVAGE.

For 6 months during the past year our quota for delivery to the Mills was reduced to 6 $\frac{3}{4}$  Tons. per month. This was due to the excessive accumulation of waste paper at The Mills.

In addition to this the price of newspapers and mixed papers was also reduced by 10/-d. per ton. Considering these difficulties the revenue obtained is reasonably good, and I understand that there is a possibility of the quota being increased to normal in 1957.

The following are details of the various materials collected and disposed of:-

	<u>1956.</u>			<u>1955.</u>		
	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
Newspapers	25	13	3	18	1	0
Mixed Papers	67	19	3	79	0	2
Baled Tins	6	4	0	12	9	0
Black scrap	8	7	0	8	16	3
Rags	1	7	2	1	12	0
Lead		1	0		3	3
Copper			2		1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ .
	<hr/>			<hr/>		
	109.	13.	2.	120.	4.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ .
	<hr/>			<hr/>		
Total Revenue -	£837.	4.	8.	£931.	19.	3.
	<hr/>			<hr/>		

INSPECTION & SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

As will be seen under the report "General Inspections", the licensed premises where the slaughter of animals takes place have been constantly visited.

The following is a summary of inspections made, together with details of the examination of carcasses:-





Particulars	Cattle excluding Cows.	Cows.	Sheep & Lambs.	Pigs.	Calves.
Number killed.	613	218	1831	756	23
Number inspected.	613	218	1831	756	23
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis.</u> Whole carcasses condemned.	—	—	4	2	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	63	53	6	1	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis.	11.09%	24.31%	0.54.	0.39%	—
<u>Tuberculosis only.</u> Whole carcasses condemned.	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	1	1	—	3	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis.	0.16%	0.45%	—	1.05%	—
<u>Cysticercosis.</u> Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration.	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned.	—	—	—	—	—



Remarks on Meat Condemned.(1) Diseases other than T.B.(a) Whole Carcasses.

4 Sheep Carcasses.

2 Pig Carcasses.

(b) Portions or Organs of Carcasses.

105 Bovine Livers.

13 Part Bovine Livers.

2 Bovine Heads &amp; Tongues.

2 Bovine Kidneys.

2 Bovine Forequarters.

6 Sheep Livers.

1 Swine Head.

(2) Tuberculosis only.(a) Whole Carcasses. NIL.(b) Portions or Organs of Carcasses.

8 Swine Heads.

1 Bovine Head &amp; Tongue.

1 Bovine Liver.

1 Bovine Lung.

Total Weight = 2,241 lbs.

Total weight of meat condemned during 1956.	1 Ton.	- Cwts.	- Qrs.	- Stn.	1 lb.
" " " " " " 1955.	1 Ton.	14 Cwts.	1 Qr.	1 St.	5 lb.

Of all Bovines Slaughtered:--

None required total condemnation for T.B.

" " " " " Diseases other than T.B.

0.24% were affected in some degree with T.B.

14.56% " " " " " Diseases other than T.B.

requiring partial condemnation.

14.80% of all Bovines were affected with some disease requiring

condemnation.

Of all Sheep Slaughtered:--

0.22% required total condemnation for diseases other than T.B.

0.54% were affected in some degree with diseases other than T.B.

requiring condemnation.



Of all Pigs Slaughtered:-

None required total condemnation for T.B.

0.26% required " " " Diseases other than T.B.

1.05% were affected in some degree with T.B.

0.13% " " " " " Diseases other than T.B.

1.45% of all pigs were affected with diseases requiring condemnation.

Of all Calves Slaughtered:-

None required either total or partial condemnation.

Slaughter of Animals Acts, 1933 - 1954.

The number of personnel in the area licenced under the above Acts as Slaughtermen totals, 48.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS, 1955.

Regular visits have again been made throughout the area of all shops and food preparing premises, and since the coming into operation of the new Act more attention is being paid to increasing the general standard of all premises including the small country shops.

Notices have had to be served but no objection has been raised, and any information or advice given by the Department has been appreciated.

During the course of the inspections the following foodstuffs were voluntarily surrendered and destroyed:-

6 Tins Orange Juice.	86 Tins Evap. Milk.
6 Tins Plums.	2 Tins Cream.
13 Tins Apricots.	71 Tins Peas.
26 Tins Pineapples.	25 Tins Beans in Tomato.
11 Tins Raspberries.	22 Tins Carrots.
6 Tins Apples.	2 Jars Red Cabbage.
7 Tins Strawberries.	8 Pkts. Cheese.
2 Tins Grapefruit.	14 lb. Rice.
15 Tins Oranges.	28 lb. Bread Fat.
9 Tins Pears.	35 lb. Butter.
6 Tins Peaches.	22 Ice Cream Brickettes.
13 Tins Cherries.	84 lb. Flour.
5 Tins Fruit Salad.	10 lb. Glace Cherries.
32 Tins Tomatoes.	8 Jars Strawberry Jam.
12 lb. Tomatoes.	4 Tins Golden Syrup.
18 lb. Apples.	15 Tins Minced Beef Loaf.
8 lb. Raisins.	4 lb. Minced Beef Loaf.
4 lb. Currants.	236 lb. Cooked Ham.
28 lb. Potatoes.	197 lb. Corned Beef.
162 lb. Pork Luncheon Meat.	46 lb. Sausage.





77 lbs. Bacon.	4 Tins Oxtail Soup.
35 lbs. Ox-Tongue.	6 Tins Shrimps.
11 Tins Stewed Steak.	4 Tins Sardines.
3 Tins Corned Beef.	5 Tins Salmon.
3 Tins Luncheon Meat.	34 Fish Cakes.
28 Jars Meat Paste.	5 lb. Fish.

I am indebted to Mr. A. Garratt, Chief Inspector, Weights and Measures Department, Cumberland County Council, for the following details of samples taken in this area under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

	<u>Number of Samples obtained</u>	<u>Genuine</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory.</u>
Milk	73	70	3
Other Samples	7	7	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	80	77	3
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

#### Particulars of Unsatisfactory Samples

3 Milk - Adulterated - From same source of supply.  
Farmer concerned was fined £3  
plus £2. 2.0. costs.

#### Samples other than Milk

The articles consisted of :-

Minced Chicken  
Pork Pie  
Savoury Spread  
Invalid Toffee  
Milk Shake Toffee  
Bombay Ducks  
Worcester Sauce

#### MILK REGULATIONS 1936-49.

Particulars and results of samples taken are as follows:-

<u>For Cleanliness.</u>	<u>Satisfactory.</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory.</u>
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Pasteurised	35	2
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#### For Tubercle Bacilli.

Ungraded	2 Satisfactory.	2 Unsatisfactory.
Graded (T.T.)	18 Satisfactory.	5 Unsatisfactory.





ICE-CREAM.

57 Premises are registered for the Storage and Sale of Ice-cream. Both apparatus and premises were found to be maintaining a reasonably good standard of hygiene and cleanliness.

CARAVAN SITES.

There are 10 sites licenced for the Stationing of Caravans etc., all of which are complying with the requirements of the Regulations.

52 Inspections have been made during the year.

Licences approved by the Council for the use of Caravans on the various sites total 34.

PETROLEUM (REGULATIONS) ACT.

169 Inspections have been made under the above Regulations, and licences issued for the Storage of this product total 37.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.RODENT CONTROL.

Regular inspections have continued to be carried out under this heading, and the summary heregiven outlines the work to which attention has been given.



	TYPE OF PROPERTY.				
	Local Authority.	Dwelling Houses (inc. Council Houses).	All other (including Business Premises)	Total of Cols. (1) (2) & (3).	Agricultural.
Number of properties inspected as a result of:					
(a) Notification	-	46	12	58	-
(b) Survey under the Act	39	124	51	214	120
(c) Otherwise (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose)	10	34	98	142	12
Total inspections carried out - including re-inspections (To be completed only if figures are readily available)					
	62	190	107	359	126
Number of properties inspected (in Sec.1) which were found to be infested by:-					
(a) Rats (Major	-	-	-	-	-
(Minor.	2	20	10	32	6
(b) Mice (Major	-	-	-	-	-
(Minor	-	-	4	4	-
Number of infested properties (in Sec.111) treated by L.A.					
	2	18	-	20	-
Total treatments carried out including re-treatments					
	4	22	-	26	-

#### Treatment of Sewers.

No. of Manholes Baited	212.
No. Manholes showing prebait take	21.
No. " " complete prebait take	62.
No. " " complete poison take	15.



CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

Further progress has been made in the conversion of earth closets and pail closets to the water carriage system, and the improvements which total 18 have been concerned with the following Parishes:-

Millom Without	5 Houses.
Bootle	3 "
Waberthwaite	Reading Room.
Drigg	1 House.
Esksdale	2 Houses.
Irton	6 Houses.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.Millom.

Due to defective condition 4 manhole covers and frames have been renewed.

New manhole constructed at Junction of Holborn Hill and Kingsland Road, for easier access to this line of sewer.

Damage was caused to the trunk sewer leading to the Embankment Outfall arising from interference with brickwork of ventilation shaft, which was eventually reduced in height, and a new frame and cover fixed.

Blockage occurred on the main sewer in Back Market Street. On investigation this was found to be a brick culvert several yards of which had collapsed, causing flooding of several properties in the area. The whole of the culvert was removed and 60 yards of 15" earthenware sewer put down. One manhole was enlarged and reconstructed.

The condition of a further length of this sewer was also reported upon, as was also approximately 100 yards in Back Albert Street, and a recommendation was made that these works be given attention during the coming year.

Millom, Without.

No success has been achieved by contact with the owner of the 9 dwelling houses at Wainsgate Bridge on the question of converting the present sanitary arrangements to the water carriage system. As an alternative, consideration to a scheme for the laying of a sewer and small disposal works is recommended to the Health Committee.

Whicham.

After many requests from the Whicham Parish Council for consideration to be given to the provision of sewage disposal arrangements to approximately 11 Houses, details of a scheme were prepared, the cost of which was approximately £4,400, a figure which is prohibitive for the class of property to be served.





It is not an economical proposition to deal with these houses by individual septic tanks as was suggested, owing to their situation. The question of any scheme has, therefore, been deferred for the time being.

Bootle.

Cleaning out and repairs to the settlement tank which serves several properties in the Beck Brown Mill Street areas had to be carried out.

Complaints received of pollution of streams in the Hycemoor area were investigated and were found to be caused in some instances by septic tanks not operating satisfactorily. Owners were contacted and cleaning out, repairs and improvements were carried out, and any pollution from this source was abated.

Arising from a similar complaint the effluent outfall sewer from the Disposal Works has also been improved. To do this it was necessary to relay 900 yards of 9" earthenware sewer.

Ravenglass.

Blockage occurred on one of the main outfall sewers which necessitated minor repairs being carried out.

Drigg.

Negotiations were commenced for the taking over of the Sewage Disposal Works connected with the R.O.F. Factory at Drigg. The object of this was to provide sewage disposal facilities for properties in this area, and also to dispense with some of the unsatisfactory cesspools. No further information is yet to hand.

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In conclusion, I take this opportunity of offering my thanks to the Chairman & Members of the various Committees and also the Council, for their sympathetic consideration to the many reports which have been placed before them.

I extend also my thanks to Dr. Perrott for her continual co-operation, and to all the members of my Department for the assistance they have given and the work which they have carried out during the period under review.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

J. HANKLEY,

Surveyor and Chief Public Health Inspector.





